

INTRODUCTION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER
SEE DS.

SEASON IS 3-5.

SEED LISTS, with hints for Gardening, are NOW READY, and Orders are being booked for delivery on arrival of the Seeds. They will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

EARLY SOWINGS are to hand by Parrot Post.

CELERI SEED—

SODA WHITE
WANCHUR RED
SULLIVAN'S PRIME PINE
WRIGHT'S GIANT WHITE
WHITE PLUM;

Also

CINERARIA—
MARINA
JAMES'S PRIDE.

The above can be sown now and next month in boxes under cover, protected from ants.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.

Solid in Tins containing 10 lbs. each. \$1.75.

25 lbs. \$4.50.

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

BAXON'S NEW PAINTS.

LAWN MOWERS.
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. (20)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only contributions rating as news columns
will be accepted.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not to publication, but as ordinary good copy.

All letters for publication will be held as on behalf of the owner only.

No communication or document that has appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. Extra copies will be issued on application for them.

Telegraphic Address: Press, P.O. Box 50. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1894.

The interesting series of letters which Mr. Granville Sharp is at present contributing to our columns may perhaps cause some readers to waver in their opinion as to the expediency of demolishing the property in the Taipingshan district and rebuilding it. The subject is certainly one to be discussed in all its bearings before the final decision is arrived at, and Mr. Sharp's letters form a valuable contribution to the discussion. But we have the indisputable fact that the vast majority of the houses are built on thoroughly insanitary lines, light and air being alike excluded. Mr. Sharp says it is the habits of the people that are to blame for the filthy condition of the houses, not the plans on which the houses are built. This is only true when a child breaks a toy we may blame the destructive habits of the child, but the better policy would be to provide it with indestructible toys. So with Chinese habits of uncleanliness and the character of their houses—the habits of uncleanliness being one of the constant factors to be reckoned with in the solution of the problem the remedy is to provide the people with houses of such a description that the uncleanliness may do the least harm. Houses built back to back, from which light and air are excluded, do not answer that description. It is true that we must provide the Chinese with living accommodation within their means, but sanitary houses may be built as cheaply as in sanitary ones, and the expenses entailed by the cost of land for the provision of scavenging lanes cannot be considered so prohibitive as to render them impracticable. The very suggestive figures given by Dr. Hartigan, in his interesting memorandum to the Sanitary Board on the death statistics show that the question must be considered not only with reference to the plague, but with reference to disease in general. The fearful infantile mortality from trismus and miasmosis, like a heavy load of guilt on the Colony, and the time has arrived when it must be removed. To tolerate its continuance for merely pecuniary considerations would stamp the Colony in its collective capacity as more inhuman than the most inhuman of baby farmers. The provision of healthy and at the same time clean houses for the labouring classes has been accomplished elsewhere, and we doubt not can be accomplished in Hongkong. The first step is to sweep away the present insanitary houses, more especially those built back to back, for it is impossible to satisfactorily scavenge and drain houses of this description. Back to back houses are still permitted in Manchester, and the death rate of Manchester is higher than that of any other large town in England. Elsewhere in England the drainage of the houses of the poorer classes is for the most part simplicity itself; the pipe from the kitchen sink discharges outside the wall, and the sewage is led away by a drain running down the

bikayard, such a thing as a drain running under the floor being almost unknown in cottage property. It has been affirmed by others as well as Mr. Sharp that the soil of English towns is as much polluted with sewage as that of Taipingshan, but the conclusion seems to have been arrived at by false reasoning rather than by actual experience or other substantial evidence. It must have failed to the lot of most of our readers to have seen something of building operations at home, and if they tax their memory to recall what they saw of the soil after an old house had been demolished, they will say it was perfectly sweet and clean and bore no resemblance to the filthy soil which may be seen almost anywhere in Hongkong when a drain is opened up. The soil may have been polluted in the past, before the days of modern sanitation, but earth possesses soil purifying properties, and if left alone for a time all traces of pollution disappear. It does not take a very long term of years before even a graveyard may be dug over without anything more offensive than dry bones being discovered. This was the case in Hongkong when the old cemetery which existed where the Electric Light Works now stand was disturbed. The effects of pollution by sewage would disappear in two or three months provided further pollution were stopped in the meantime. We are therefore inclined to agree with Mr. Sharp that it is unnecessary to disturb the soil of Taipingshan, for long before the work of rebuilding is entered upon the soil will have been rendered perfectly sweet and wholesome by the operation of natural causes. There would be no danger in its removal; neither would any good be effected thereby. But while we think the soil may be safely left to look after itself we cannot profess to have been converted by Mr. Sharp to the belief that the houses standing upon it can be allowed to remain. They are radically defective in construction and must be replaced by new ones specially designed to counteract and guard against the ill effects of the occupants'uncleanly habits. The provision of scavenging lanes and the prohibition of back to back houses are absolutely essential.

THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

JAPAN'S EXPLANATION OF THE
SINKING OF THE "KOWS ING."

PECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, 3rd August.

The Japanese Consul showed a summary of affidavits made by Captains Galsworthy and Mr. Tunstall, the Commander and chief-of-staff of the Kowshing, to the effect that the Chinese troops refused to allow the Kowshing to surrender to the Japanese warship *Yudzhi*. Hence the steamer was destroyed. The whereabouts of the other officers are unknown.

To-morrow morning, between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam-launch *Dauphin*, carrying the British flag, will call alongside any vessel holding dock-patent C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, starting about 12.30.

A deputation of the Straits Settlements Association waited upon the Governor at Singapore on the 23rd ult., with reference to the military contribution and asked him if he intended to withdraw the 500,000 dollars of the Colonies grant to the Chinese. He said that he had no power to do so.

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In the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. A. G. Wiss, Acting Justice of the Peace, Mr. C. H. Thompson was passing Trevelyan, on the road from the Train Station to Planton's Gap, he saw a large cobra on the path, and springing from his chair he killed it with one of the coolest carrying poles. The cobra, which is black, was as large as that captured last Sunday, will be sent to the City Hall Museum.

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On the 1st instant the Emperor of China issued a decree in connection with the Korean crisis, which has been telegraphed to Canton. The following is a rough translation:—

The Kingdom of Korea has been a possession of our Ching Dynasty for upwards of two hundred years. That it has suffered great misfortune is due to its want of self-government, and the Emperor has been constantly reforming it that country. Assistance has been invited from our Government, and oftentimes troops of soldiers have been sent there for the suppression of the recalcitrant Ministers and officials also stationed there. The protection of the Korean people has been a constant object of our Government, and in the course of our efforts to subdue rebellion took out the King himself and sent reinforcements, and Li Hung-chang was directed to attend the throne, and on their arrival at Asan the rebels were dispersed. However, the Japanese on unreasonable grounds suddenly sent troops upon troops of soldiers to Seoul, and then their forces were repelled.

It is evident that their intention was to subdue the Korean Government in many ways in reference to their policy, which is an act that no civilized nation would do. We have, however, allowed our dependent Kingdoms to administer their countries in their own ways. Moreover, Japan and Korea have mutually agreed to give mutual support to each other in the event of a foreign invasion, and of inciting rebellion.

This mutual agreement of the two nations is of perfect equality, and therefore no tyranny should be exercised on the weaker nation.

According to international law all Powers in the world would consider the dispatch of Japanese troops to Korea unreasonable.

Ramrodders were made and the Japanese were incensed, in which was leading to the almost uniform of the New South Wales mounted force. It should not be omitted to mention that the Chinese had been expressly told not to exceed the prescribed amount of \$70 for "claw," which was exacted for the demolition.

At the earliest notice of those interested it was decided that a Volunteer Corps should be established at Poole. The meeting further decided that the Corps should be a mounted force.

Mr. Sharp says it is the habits of the people that are to blame for the filthy condition of the houses, not the plans on which the houses are built.

This is only true when a child breaks a toy we may blame the destructive habits of the child, but the better policy would be to provide it with indestructible toys. So with Chinese habits of uncleanliness and the character of their houses—the habits of uncleanliness being one of the constant factors to be reckoned with in the solution of the problem the remedy is to provide the people with houses of such a description that the uncleanliness may do the least harm. Houses built back to back, from which light and air are excluded, do not answer that description.

It is true that we must provide the Chinese with living accommodation within their means, but sanitary houses may be built as cheaply as in sanitary ones, and the expenses

entailed by the cost of land for the provision of scavenging lanes cannot be considered so prohibitive as to render them impracticable.

The very suggestive figures given by Dr. Hartigan, in his interesting memorandum to the Sanitary Board on the death statistics show that the question must be considered not only with reference to the plague, but with reference to disease in general.

The fearful infantile mortality from trismus and miasmosis, like a heavy load of guilt on the Colony, and the time has arrived when it must be removed.

To tolerate its continuance for merely pecuniary considerations would stamp the Colony in its collective capacity as more inhuman than the most inhuman of baby farmers.

The provision of healthy and at the same time clean houses for the labouring classes has been accomplished elsewhere, and we doubt not can be accomplished in Hongkong.

The first step is to sweep away the present insanitary houses, more especially those built back to back, for it is impossible to satisfactorily scavenge and drain houses of this description.

The impression seems to be given that the Leader has been called to Hongkong to view a possibility that a naval demonstration might be required to support any political representations made by the British regarding theawkward turn of affairs in Korea.

These will all be discussed when the news reaches us.

It is noticed that sheathing the ship before it goes out of harbour yesterday morning although on the other hand it is supposed had bulkers were taken away by a drain running down the

sidewalk, such a thing as a drain running under the floor being almost unknown in cottage property. It has been affirmed by others as well as Mr. Sharp that the soil of English towns is as much polluted with sewage as that of Taipingshan, but the conclusion seems to have been arrived at by false reasoning rather than by actual experience or other substantial evidence. It must have failed to the lot of most of our readers to have seen something of building operations at home, and if they tax their memory to recall what they saw of the soil after an old house had been demolished, they will say it was perfectly sweet and clean and bore no resemblance to the filthy soil which may be seen almost anywhere in Hongkong when a drain is opened up. The soil may have been polluted in the past, before the days of modern sanitation, but earth possesses soil purifying properties, and if left alone for a time all traces of pollution disappear.

It does not take a very long term of years before even a graveyard may be dug over without anything more offensive than dry bones being discovered.

This was the case in Hongkong when the old cemetery which existed where the Electric Light Works now stand was disturbed.

The effects of pollution by sewage would disappear in two or three months provided further pollution were stopped in the meantime.

We are therefore inclined to agree with Mr. Sharp that it is unnecessary to disturb the soil of Taipingshan, for long before the work of rebuilding is entered upon the soil will have been rendered perfectly sweet and wholesome by the operation of natural causes.

There would be no danger in its removal; neither would any good be effected thereby.

But while we think the soil may be safely left to look after itself we cannot profess to have been converted by Mr. Sharp to the belief that the houses standing upon it can be allowed to remain.

They are radically defective in construction and must be replaced by new ones specially designed to counteract and guard against the ill effects of the occupants'uncleanly habits.

The provision of scavenging lanes and the prohibition of back to back houses are absolutely essential.

It is the key to the problem.

At the end of the day the *Volunteer* Grand Parade was held on the Victoria Ground this evening. Amongst the contributors to Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Lamerton, Miss Ruby Skerrett (Jane), Mrs. Danvers, Mrs. Shill, Mrs. Alice, Mrs. J. G. Morris, Mrs. G. C. G. Gordon, Mrs. J. G. Morris, Mrs. H. G. Gordon, Mr. Waddell, Mr. T. C. Edward, Mr. H. E. Lander, and Mr. Hayward. The Band of the Shropshire Light Infantry will also play selections from the latest programmes and the deserving object for which the concert is given ought to be noted.

The Secretary of the Parsonage Mission, Company,限, said the following in his speech:

"The Parsonage Mission is a small organization, but it is doing a great deal of good.

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Baharatu who could protect him and give him shelter. It is quite a common sight to see a swimming man come up to the beach and swim before the statue, and in short to worship it as at one of their own sacred shrines. So thus ends another foolish and mischievous legend. The Hindoo observes that "the succession which was sought to be created out of the uniting of the Aiyangar Nagaam on the forehead of the Queen of the Cholas, and the abode of certain muses of life and art found in the body of it, will illustrate the iniquity and indifference of the ordinary Anglo-Indian to understand the most elementary facts of the life of the people among whom he lives," and for once we are inclined to agree with our Madras contemporaries. The Hindoo adds that "the spirit of God, who is the author of all, has been translated into all the languages of this Peninsula, and is known to its most ignorant inhabitants in the general outlines of beneficence and purity." There is, not the least doubt that the Hindoo instinct of deification is gradually beginning to approach her name, and if the statue, instead of being placed in Madras, had been placed near some village, we are sure its epithets would by now be thoroughly completed. —*Times of India.*

SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

By an Old Fogey.

SWIMMING AS A PHYSICAL EDUCATOR.

Unfortunately, swimming occupies the position of a sport. Weigh with those words before you, and you will have a clear idea of the word unfortunately with many a shrewd thought. Swimming ought not to be a sport, a mere recreation, a means to an end, an exercise which we can please ourselves about, a healthful luxury. To regard swimming in this light places it in the same category as cricket, lawn tennis, golf, and dancing. That practice and development of the mind and body which health is much to be commanded in and millions of instances these very sports and amusements develop and sustain life. But the process is gradual, and unfrequent, not too apparent. Swimming, however, should never be classed with dancing. The latter is an accomplishment — perhaps a desirable accomplishment — but swimming is a means to an end. What is the use of swimming? To keep the body in condition, to be able to swim to attain, just as the mother teach their little ones to walk by assisting them across the nursery floor; so might the fathers of families to instruct their children in the art of swimming. In many situations in life — swimming situations they may be — swimming is more valuable than walking. Many fathers are, however, ignorant of the value of their own ignorance and inaction. Wherever the fails at the Sims come to his assistance. There is no valid reason why swimming should not be taught in the Board Schools of this country. As I have said before, it should be part and parcel of the education code. We are too apt to educate, that is, to draw out and develop the mental faculties at the expense of the physique. Swimming is the most natural and easiest form of education. It is a great benefit to mankind. It is an approximation to the economically ideal state of things, in which every article would exist everywhere in unlimited quantities. From the point of view of the mortal, no doubt such a condition of things would not be desirable, since most, if not all, of the activities in the exercise of the world's material wealth would be destroyed. We would not, however, claim ourselves with the precept of the early establishment of a *Pays de Cocagne*, since in spite of human energy and capacity for invention, it is not likely that the wants of the world will be too easily satisfied. And this makes it all the more extraordinary that Nuttall, the most celebrated swimmer, that I ever heard of, the most extraordinary swimmer, that I ever heard of, was born blind. That was given for reason, his eyes from drowning at the imminent peril of his own life. Swimming has indeed been a source of pleasure to many of the world's greatest men.

JESSE NUTTALL, THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPION. The best swimmers in the world to-day are both Englishmen. In these days when we old-fashioned Britons seem destined to be dethroned in many branches of sport, it is pleasing to know this Jesse Nuttall, of Sloughbridge, is the present champion. He is the first Englishman to have won the title of champion. His education is equally desirable if a nation is to preserve its health and strength, and a people which becomes bankrupt in bone and blood will very rapidly cease to be of account among the peoples of the earth.

TEACHING THE YOUNG. Considerately, I say, young men, a mass of useful knowledge might be taught to be found for its teaching in our public schools. It is desirable that boys should be taught in connection with any schools to be erected, but where this cannot be done surely children should be allowed to use at proper time the swimming pools which in most towns have been erected by the rates. The pools take the place of swimming baths, change-rooms, and refreshments. If the children of our cities, who are now compelled to attend school by law, were also forced to go to public baths, for the purpose of learning to swim, they themselves would be wholesome, sterner, and brighter — or advantage — not only to the teacher but also to their fellow pupils. Indeed our system of primary education would be on the way to a new era if, under such conditions — and one hundred and fifty thousand — were concerned. And the law should apply equally to both boys and girls. In this country nothing is better and more valuable voluntary work has been already done in this direction. In London I believe there is a challenge shield for competition among the boys of our elementary schools, while the Nottingham Swimming Club has done a noble work. The Amateurs' Club of the United States of America seems to have taught them to think themselves of lots of the most eminent men. Mr. J. F. Harbert, who has for years been the life and soul of the club, and is also a member of the Executive of the Amateur Swimming Association, has always taken the deepest and the most practical interest in this question. I am sure that Mr. Harbert would be too delighted to hear of the work of the Nottingham system of any club consisting of swimming-pools.

SUIT ADVICE ON NATA. It is highly desirable that boys and girls should be taught when they are young. I have heard anxious mothers declare that their children should never go into the water until they could swim. Alas! as it may seem, folk do judge that swimming can be learned on land, and from the first to the last. Of course, parents should always be on the alert. No one can learn to swim without the help of a teacher. She should be taught from the first to the last, the feet that can swim, the hands that can't. Of course some people are more nervous than others, but it is well for even beginners to disregard the question of the depth of the water they are in. They are really more concerned with the surface than with the bottom of the bath or stream. A very wise and amiable woman told me that she had a small child, and when she wanted to teach him to swim, she used to put his feet to touch the bottom of the bathing place. Hesitate! When you want to rest, return to the steps or landing place, and by so doing you will forget about the depth of water, and you will not know for certain whether you are in your depth or out of it. In other words, the father would be wise to think about the water below him, which would be better advice. Of course, parents should always be on the alert. No one can learn to swim without the help of a teacher. She should be taught from the first to the last, the feet that can swim, the hands that can't. Of course some people are more nervous than others, but it is well for even beginners to disregard the question of the depth of the water they are in. They are really more concerned with the surface than with the bottom of the bath or stream. A very wise and amiable woman told me that she had a small child, and when she wanted to teach him to swim, she used to put his feet to touch the bottom of the bathing place. Hesitate!

THE ARREST OF PRINCE KRAPOTKIN. A corroboration has been published by the Tokyo News Agency, from which it appears that Prince Krapotkin was arrested not in Washington, as at first reported, but in St. Petersburg. It is to be hoped that the latter news will not prove to be true. It is a fact that the present moment we are in an unusually favorable position for a rise in prices, the termination of a period of three years of depression, and preparation to the world's stock of gold. The rise is in itself an evil for the world generally, but its periodic occurrence is part of the price which must be paid in order to keep the economic machinery of the world in action. It is not for the hope of an upward movement from time to time that the world's depression has been so long in progress, and thus produces a real scarcity of all commodities. Happily there is no fear of anything of the kind happening, human nature being what it is.

A REVIEW OF PRICES.

The Times of the 15th inst. in its money article says: "The price of the Bank bill is, in my opinion, a strong evidence of the recovery of business, and the increase before the statue, and in short to worship it as at one of their own sacred shrines. So thus ends another foolish and mischievous legend. The Hindoo observes that

"the succession which was sought to be created out of the uniting of the Aiyangar Nagaam on the forehead of the Queen of the Cholas, and the abode of certain muses of life and art found in the body of it, will make a swimmer." And if he did not our only poet who has been a swimmer.

Every Englishman knows that Lord Byron committed the deed of Leander by swimming the Hellespont. A study of Lord Byron's letters con-

vinces one that he was a born swimmer. In

one letter he says: "I have been from mi-

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